

I U C L I D

D A T A S E T

Existing Chemicals Linear Alkylbenzene (LAB) Sulfonic Acids (LABSA)

Producer

Company: The LAB Sulfonic Acids Coalition

Creation date: December 5, 2000

Prepared by

Company: THE WEINBERG GROUP INC.

Printing date: March 27, 2003

Revision date:

Date of last update: March 27, 2003

Number of pages: 55

I U C L I D

Data Set

Existing Chemical Substance ID: LABSA

Producer Related Part

Company: The Weinberg Group Inc.
Creation date: 05-DEC-2000

Substance Related Part

Company: The Weinberg Group Inc.
Creation date: 05-DEC-2000

Printing date: 27-MAR-2003

Revision date:

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Flags (profile): Flags: without flag, confidential, non confidential, WGK
(DE), TA-Luft (DE), Material Safety Dataset, Risk
Assessment, Directive 67/548/EEC

1.0.1 OECD and Company Information

Name: The LAB Sulfonic Acids Coalition

Remark: The Coalition consists of:

Colgate - Palmolive Company
Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry LLC
The Dial Corporation
Stepan Company
Unilever HPC-USA

21-MAR-2003

1.0.2 Location of Production Site

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.0.3 Identity of Recipients

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.1 General Substance Information

Substance type: organic
Physical status: liquid
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (CAS# 68584-22-5)
Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (CAS# 27176-87-0)
Benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (CAS# 25496-01-9)

21-JAN-2002

1.1.1 Spectra

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.2 Synonyms

Lauryl benzene sulfonic acid
29-JUN-2001

Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid
29-JUN-2001

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (CAS# 85536-14-7) [See assessment report for a discussion of the similarity between this European material and Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (CAS# 68584-22-5)]
21-JAN-2002

Dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid
29-JUN-2001

Tridecyl benzene sulfonic acid
29-JUN-2001

1.3 Impurities

CAS-No:

EINECS-No:

EINECS-Name:

Remark: None
02-NOV-2001

1.4 Additives

CAS-No:

EINECS-No:

EINECS-Name:

Remark: None
02-NOV-2001

1.5 Quantity

Quantity 100 000 - 500 000 tonnes
05-NOV-2001

1.6.1 Labelling

Labelling:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.6.2 Classification

Classification:

Class of danger:

R-Phrases:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.7 Use Pattern

Type:

Category:

Remark: Primarily as an intermediate in the production of LAS.
02-NOV-2001

1.7.1 Technology Production/Use

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

1.8 Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Type of limit:

Limit value:

Remark: No TLV has been established
02-NOV-2001

1.9 Source of Exposure

Memo: No significant exposure. See discussion in accompanying LAB
sulfonic acid assessment plan.
02-NOV-2001

1.10.1 Recommendations/Precautionary Measures

Remark: See LAB sulfonic acid assessment plan.
02-NOV-2001

1.10.2 Emergency Measures

Remark: See LAB sulfonic acid assessment plan.
02-NOV-2001

1.11 Packaging

Memo: Bulk transport
02-NOV-2001

1.12 Possib. of Rendering Subst. Harmless

Type of
destruction:

Remark: Not applicable
02-NOV-2001

1.13 Statements Concerning Waste

Memo: See LAB sulfonic acid assessment plan.
02-NOV-2001

1.14.1 Water Pollution

Classified by:
Labelled by:
Class of danger:
Remark: Not a significant source of water pollution.
02-NOV-2001

1.14.2 Major Accident Hazards

Legislation:
Substance listed:
Remark: None
02-NOV-2001

1.14.3 Air Pollution

Classified by:
Labelled by:
Number:
Class of danger:
Remark: Not a significant source of air pollution.
02-NOV-2001

1.15 Additional Remarks

Memo: None
02-NOV-2001

1.16 Last Literature Search

Date of Search: 31-MAY-2001
02-JUL-2001

1.17 Reviews

Memo: None
02-NOV-2001

1.18 Listings e.g. Chemical Inventories

Remark: TSCA inventory (USA)
Domestic Substances List (DSL) - Canada
EINECS (Europe)
21-JAN-2002

2.1 Melting Point

Value: = -10 degree C
GLP: no
Remark: IUCLID cites source as Shell Chemicals U.K. Ltd. Chester
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (27)

Value: < -10 degree C
GLP: no
Source: CONDEA Vista 1995.
Test substance: Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid with the following composition:

Components	CAS Number	Weight%
Nonylbenzenesulfonic Acid	35298-13-6	0.6
n-Decylbenzenesulfonic Acid	140-60-3	18.3
Undecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	50854-94-9	42.1
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	30.0
Tridecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	25496-01-9	4.4
Tetradecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	30776-59-1	0.5
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1.3
Free Oil	None	2.4
Water	7732-18-5	0.4

Reliability: (4) not assignable
Data from Material Safety Data Sheet. No report available for review.
21-FEB-2003 (4)

Value: = 10 degree C
GLP: no data
Remark: Report not available but based on other sources this may actually be -10 degrees Celcius.
Source: Verschueren 1996.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Peer-reviewed reference book.
21-FEB-2003 (80)

Value: = -10 degree C
GLP: no data
Remark: IUCLID cites source as Hoechst Iberica s.a. Barcelona.
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (28)

Value: = 198.5 degree C
Decomposition: yes
Method: other: Thermal analysis was performed on the Netzsch DSC 204C and TG209C with N2 atmosphere.
GLP: no
Remark: This measured melting point value is significantly lower than the EPI Suite estimated values for other LAS materials.

Source: Decomposition onset at 444°C (47% weight loss at 500°C) Huntsman 2002.
Test substance: C10-14 Monoalkylbenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS #85117-50-6); mean molecular weight = 348, average alkyl chain length = C12.0. The test material is 85% active matter and is a coarse, cream-colored powder at 25°C.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (23)

2.2 Boiling Point

Value: = 156 degree C
GLP: no
Source: CONDEA Vista 1995.
Test substance: Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid with the following composition:

Components	CAS Number	Weight%
Nonylbenzenesulfonic Acid	35298-13-6	0.6
n-Decylbenzenesulfonic Acid	140-60-3	18.3
Undecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	50854-94-9	42.1
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	30.0
Tridecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	25496-01-9	4.4
Tetradecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	30776-59-1	0.5
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1.3
Free Oil	None	2.4
Water	7732-18-5	0.4

Reliability: (4) not assignable
Data from Material Safety Data Sheet. No report available for review.
21-FEB-2003 (4)

Value: = 315 degree C
GLP: no data
Source: Verschuereen 1996.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Peer-reviewed reference book.
21-FEB-2003 (80)

Value: = 205 degree C at 1013 hPa
Decomposition: no
GLP: no data
Remark: IUCLID cites source as Hoecht Iberica s.a. Barcelona.
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (28)

Value:
Decomposition: yes
Method: other: Thermal analysis was performed on the Netzsch DSC 204C and TG209C with N2 atmosphere.
GLP: no
Remark: Decomposition onset at 444°C (47% weight loss at 500°C)
Source: Huntsman 2002.
Test substance: C10-14 monoalkylbenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS #85117-50-6); mean molecular weight = 348, average alkyl chain length = C12.0. The test material is 85% active matter and is a coarse, cream-colored powder at 25°C.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (23)

2.3 Density

Type:
Value:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
21-MAR-2003

2.3.1 Granulometry

**Type of
distribution:**

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
21-MAR-2003

2.4 Vapour Pressure

Value: = .22 hPa
GLP: no
Source: CONDEA Vista 1995.
Test substance: Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid with the following composition:

Components	CAS Number	Weight%
Nonylbenzenesulfonic Acid	35298-13-6	0.6
n-Decylbenzenesulfonic Acid	140-60-3	18.3
Undecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	50854-94-9	42.1
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	27176-87-0	30.0
Tridecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	25496-01-9	4.4
Tetradecylbenzenesulfonic Acid	30776-59-1	0.5
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1.3
Free Oil	None	2.4
Water	7732-18-5	0.4

Reliability: (4) not assignable
Data from Material Safety Data Sheet. No report available for review.

21-FEB-2003 (4)

Value: = 0 hPa
Method: other (calculated)
Remark: The reported value is 3×10^{-13} Pa.

Cites estimates calculated by Lyman (see References).
Source: HERA 2002; Lyman 1985.
Test substance: C12 LAS (CAS #25155-30-0)
Reliability: (4) not assignable

21-FEB-2003 (18) (43)

2.5 Partition Coefficient

log Pow: = 2 at 23 degree C
Method: OECD Guide-line 107 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), Flask-shaking Method"
Year: 1981
GLP: no
Remark: IUCLID cites source as Shell Chemical U.K. Ltd. Chester. No report available for review.
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions

05-DEC-2001 (27)

log Pow: = 1.96
Method: other (calculated): Leo and Hansch
Year: 1971
GLP: no data
Remark: Original data from Leo, A., Hansch, C., and Elkins, D. 1971. Chem. Rev. 71:525-616.
Source: Hand and Williams 1987.
Test substance: Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Based on data from standard reference source.
11-OCT-2001 (16)

log Pow: = 2.52
Method: other (calculated): Leo and Hansch
Year: 1971
GLP: no data
Remark: Original data from Leo, A., Hansch, C., and Elkins, D. 1971. Chem. Rev. 71:525-616.
Source: Hand and Williams 1987.
Test substance: Sodium tridecylbenzene sulfonate as surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (25496-01-9)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Based on data from standard reference source.
11-OCT-2001 (16)

log Pow: = 3.32
Method: other (calculated)
Year:
GLP: no
Remark: Calculated using the method of Leo and Hansch (1979) modified to take into account the various phenyl positions along the linear alkyl chain as per Roberts (1991).
Source: HERA 2002; Roberts 1991; Leo and Hansch 1979.
Test substance: C11.6 LAS
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (18) (39) (65)

2.6.1 Water Solubility

Value: 400000 mg/l at 20 degree C
GLP: no
Remark: The IUCLID Data Sheet cites a Shell Chemical report indicating that the substance is miscible in water up to 40%.
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
05-DEC-2001 (27)

Value: = 300000 mg/l at 20 degree C
pH: > 9
GLP: no data
Remark: The IUCLID Data Sheet cites a Shell Chemical report indicating that the substance is miscible in water up to 40%.
Source: IUCLID 1995.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
04-DEC-2001 (28)

Result: The reported pKa for all of the LAB sulfonic acids is < 1.
Source: Noeller 1966; Lide 1990.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5), Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0), and Benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (25496-01-9)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
11-OCT-2001 (40) (50)

Value: > 250 g/l
Qualitative: miscible
GLP: no data
Remark: The study shows that 25% solutions (250 g/L) of various LASs have cloud clear points (i.e., form clear solutions) at temperatures of 2-21°C or above. Therefore, the results demonstrate that 25% solutions of LAS are soluble at room temperature.
Source: Cohen 1995.
Test substance: Various LASs made from four commercial LABs, average alkyl chain length = 11.6
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (3)

pH: = 10
GLP: no data
Remark: Reported pH value is 10.0 +/- 1.0 (1% solution).
Source: Huntsman 2002.
Test substance: C10-14 monoalkylbenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS #85117-50-6); mean molecular weight = 348, average alkyl chain length = C12.0
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (22)

2.6.2 Surface Tension

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.7 Flash Point

Value:

Type:

Method:

Year:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.8 Auto Flammability

Value:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.9 Flammability

Result:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.10 Explosive Properties

Result:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.11 Oxidizing Properties

Result:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

2.12 Additional Remarks

Memo: None
11-OCT-2001

3.1.1 Photodegradation

Type: air
INDIRECT PHOTOLYSIS
Sensitizer: OH
Conc. of sens.: 1500000 molecule/cm3
Rate constant: = .00000000001352 cm3/(molecule * sec)
Degradation: = 50 % after 8.6 hour(s)
Method: other (calculated): EPISuite, Version 3.10
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance:
Source: USEPA 2000.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, undecyl (50854-94-9) as a surrogate for Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5). The C11 sulfonic acid was used because it more closely approximates the average alkyl chain length for the C10-16 material, which ranges from 11.0 to 11.8. The EpiSuite model calculates the C10-16 material based on its lowest alkyl chain length, which is C10. This half-life value was 9.5 hours.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Standard peer-reviewed database and estimation software.
21-JAN-2002 (76)

Type: air
INDIRECT PHOTOLYSIS
Sensitizer: OH
Conc. of sens.: 1500000 molecule/cm3
Rate constant: = .00000000001636 cm3/(molecule * sec)
Degradation: = 50 % after 7.9 hour(s)
Method: other (calculated): EPISuite, Version 3.10
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl (27176-87-0). The EPISuite model calculates this material based on a C12 alkyl chain length rather than the full range of carbon chain lengths present.
Source: USEPA 2000.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Standard peer-reviewed database and estimation software.
21-JAN-2002 (76)

Type: air
INDIRECT PHOTOLYSIS
Sensitizer: OH
Conc. of sens.: 1500000 molecule/cm3
Rate constant: = .00000000001777 cm3/(molecule * sec)
Degradation: = 50 % after 7.2 hour(s)
Method: other (calculated): EPISuite, Version 3.10
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl (25496-01-9). The EPISuite model calculates this material based on a C13 alkyl chain length rather than the full range of carbon chain lengths present.
Source: USEPA 2000.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Standard peer-reviewed database and estimation software.
21-JAN-2002 (76)

Type: air
INDIRECT PHOTOLYSIS
Sensitizer: OH
Conc. of sens.: 1500000 molecule/cm3
Rate constant: = .00000000001339 cm3/(molecule * sec)
Degradation: = 50 % after 7.9 hour(s)
Method: other (calculated): EPISuite, Version 3.10
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (25155-30-0 et al.). The modeled material was a C12-LAS.
Source: USEPA 2000.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Standard peer-reviewed database and estimation software.
21-JAN-2002 (76)

Type: water
Light source: other: Mercury vapor lamp
Light spect.: = 200 - 350 nm
DIRECT PHOTOLYSIS
Degradation: > 95 % after 20 minute(s)
Method:
Year: **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: LAS; activity: 95% (CAS #25155-30-0)
Method: A series of photodegradation studies were conducted. Aqueous solution of LAS (pH 6.75) were passed through an irradiated tubular flow reactor. Reaction rates were obtained for both non-sensitized conditions and when ferric perchlorate (0.04 to 3.15 x 10⁻⁴ g-mole/L) was used as a sensitizer. A Hanovia 1200-watt mercury-vapor lamp was the source of radiation. The LAS concentration was determined by the methylene blue method.
Remark: Rapid photodegradation occurred in indirect photolysis degradation. Complete conversion of LAS to intermediates at an average residence time as low as 1 minute. The maximum conversion to CO₂ was obtained at a residence time of 20 minutes and corresponded to 7 moles CO₂ per mole of LAS. Reaction rate increases by two orders of magnitude in presence of ferric perchlorate. Half order kinetics with respect to

light intensity and LAS concentration explained the data for nonsensitized conditions. An appropriate rate equation could be derived by assuming a second-order deactivation of light-activated LAS molecules. The sensitized reaction was believed to occur by abstraction of hydrogen atoms from LAS by hydroxyl radicals. Hydroxyl radicals presumably are produced by an electron-transfer reaction involving light-activated ferric ions. The mechanism is complex; over-all kinetics indicated a first-order effect of (Fe+3), 1.2 order in light intensity, and maxima in the rate for intermediate LAS and O₂ concentrations.

Initial LAS concentration was 60 to 182 mg/L.

Source: Matsuura and Smith 1970.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
20-FEB-2003

(45)

3.1.2 Stability in Water

Type: abiotic
Method:
Year: **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: C10-13 alkylbenzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS #68411-30-3)
Remark: LAS is stable in water. LAS can be decomposed at extreme conditions such as elevated temperatures in the presence of inorganic acids such as phosphoric, sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, e.g.: 60-70% sulphuric acid at 140 - 190 degree C or with concentrated HCl in a sealed container at 150 - 200 degree C. Information as cited in IUCLID Data Sheet for CAS #68411-30-3.
Source: Cross and Dekker 1977.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003

(5)

3.1.3 Stability in Soil

Type: **Radiolabel:**
Concentration:
Cation exch.
capac.
Microbial
biomass:
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

3.2 Monitoring Data (Environment)

Type of

measurement:

Medium:**Remark:** None

02-NOV-2001

3.3.1 Transport between Environmental Compartments

Type:**Media:****Method:****Year:****Remark:** Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.

20-FEB-2003

3.3.2 Distribution

Media:**Method:** other (calculation): Fugacity Level III**Year:****Remark:** Mass Distribution by Environmental Compartment

Air: 1.13%

Water: 31.7%

Soil: 63.3%

Sediment: 3.81%

Source: USEPA 2000.**Test substance:** Benzene sulfonic acid, undecyl (50854-94-9), which best represents the actual alkyl chain length (11.0-11.8) of Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16 alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)**Reliability:** (2) valid with restrictions

21-JAN-2002

(76)

Media:**Method:** other (calculation): Fugacity Level III**Year:****Remark:** Mass Distribution by Environmental Compartment

Air: 1.03%

Water: 29.1%

Soil: 59.7%

Sediment: 10.0%

Source: USEPA 2000.**Test substance:** Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)**Reliability:** (2) valid with restrictions

02-NOV-2001

(76)

Media:
Method: other (calculation): Fugacity Level III
Year:
Remark: Mass Distribution by Environmental Compartment

Air: 0.878%
Water: 23.3%
Soil: 52.4%
Sediment: 23.4%

Source: USEPA 2000.
Test substance: Benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (25496-01-9)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
02-NOV-2001 (76)

Media:
Method: other (calculation): Fugacity Level III
Year:
Remark: Mass Distribution by Environmental Compartment

Air: 1.14%
Water: 34.1%
Soil: 64.4%
Sediment: 0.367%

Source: USEPA 2000.
Test substance: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (25155-30-0 et al.) (The modeled material was a C12-LAS)
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
20-FEB-2003 (76)

3.4 Mode of Degradation in Actual Use

Memo: The LAB sulfonic acids are intermediates in the production of LAS.
11-OCT-2001

3.5 Biodegradation

Type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge
Concentration: 11.3 mg/l related to DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
Contact time: 28 day
Degradation: = 94 % after 28 day
Result: readily biodegradable
Method: other: OECD DOC-Die away test (EG - Richtlinie 92/69 EWG, Tiel II, C.4-A)
Year: 1992 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Source: Kurtin 1994.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
05-DEC-2001 (33)

Type: aerobic
Inoculum: domestic sewage
Concentration: 11.6 mg/l related to Test substance
Contact time: 37 day
Degradation: = 92 % after 37 day
Method: other: Modified coupled units test
Year: 1991 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Source: Kurtin 1994; Schoberl 1991.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
04-DEC-2001 (34) (67)

Type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge
Concentration: 10 mg/l related to DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
20 mg/l related to DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
Contact time: 28 day
Degradation: = 69 % after 28 day
Method: OECD Guide-line 301 B "Ready Biodegradability: Modified Sturm Test (CO2 evolution)"
Year: 1992 **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Remark: % degradation refers to mineralization.
Source: Stepan; OECD 1992.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
03-JUL-2001 (61) (69)

Type: aerobic
Inoculum: activated sludge, domestic, non-adapted
Concentration: 10.8 mg/l related to DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
Contact time: 28 day
Degradation: = 93 % after 28 day
Result: readily biodegradable
Kinetic: 7 day = 59 %
14 day = 73 %
21 day = 82 %
Method: other: Directive 79/831/EEC, Appendix V, C.4-A. DOC Die-Away Test
Year: 1990 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (68411-30-3 et al.)
Remark: The many biodegradation studies for LAS all report that LAS is readily biodegradable.
Source: Huels 1993.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
11-OCT-2001 (21)

3.6 BOD5, COD or BOD5/COD Ratio

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
21-MAR-2003

3.7 Bioaccumulation

Species: Leuciscus idus melanotus (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period: 3 day
Concentration:
BCF: = 130
Elimination:
Method: other: Golden ide were exposed to a constant water concentration of the dissolved test material for 3 days.
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Dodecylbenzenesulphate sodium salt as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Remark: A BCF of 130 indicates a moderate affinity for uptake in fish tissues. However, uptake into tissues may be offset by metabolism and/or excretion.
Source: Freitag et al. 1985.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
11-OCT-2001 (14)

Species: Pimephales promelas (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Concentration: 2.7
BCF: = 22 - 87
Elimination: yes
Method: OECD Guide-line 305 E "Bioaccumulation: Flow-through Fish Test"
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: LAS (C10-13), tested individually and as mixtures, activity: >97.4%
Method: The exposure phase in Experiment A was 48-hours. The exposure phase in Experiments B-D ranged from 168 to 192 hours. Fish were then transferred to untreated water for the depuration phase.
Remark: BCF values ranged between 2-1000 L/kg with BCFs increasing with increasing alkyl chain length. To address differences in composition of mixtures, bioconcentration potential was evaluated for a mixture typical of LAS in European detergent formulations (C10 12%, C11 29%, C12 34%, C13 24%; average alkyl chain length = C11.6) and a mixture typical of LAS in filtered Mississippi river water (C10 45%, C11 23%, C12 23%, C13 2%; average chain length = C10.8). The respective BCFs were 87 and 22 L/kg at concentrations of 2.7 and 4.1 uM, indicating that environmental processes decrease the bioconcentration potential of LAS.
Source: Tolls 1997; OECD 1981.
Test condition: The type of test was measured and flow-through.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
20-FEB-2003 (51) (74)

3.8 Additional Remarks

Memo: None
02-NOV-2001

AQUATIC ORGANISMS**4.1 Acute/Prolonged Toxicity to Fish**

Type: flow through
Species: Cyprinus carpio (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
LC50: = 5.6
Method: OECD Guide-line 203 "Fish, Acute Toxicity Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: The LC0 and LC100 were 4 and 8 mg/L, respectively.
Source: Kurtin 1997; OECD 1984.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
02-JUL-2001 (36) (58)

Type: static
Species: Leuciscus idus (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
LC0: = 4
LC50: = 4.1
LC100: = 4.3
Method: other: DIN 38412 Part 15
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: n-dodecylbenzenesulfonate as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: Knie et al. 1983
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
03-JUL-2001 (7) (30)

Type: static
Species: Brachydanio rerio (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
LC50: = 10
Method: OECD Guide-line 203 "Fish, Acute Toxicity Test"
Year: 1992 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dodecylbenzenesulfonate-sodium salt as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: OECD 1992; IUCLID 1995.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Company GLP report cited in IUCLID Data Sheet but not available for review.
03-JUL-2001 (19) (60)

Type: other: daily renewal
Species: Salmo gairdneri (Fish, estuary, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
LC50: = 4.3
Method: OECD Guide-line 203 "Fish, Acute Toxicity Test"
Year: 1992 **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Remark: LC50 is geometric mean of lower (3.2 mg/L) and upper (5.6 mg/L) limits from a series of studies investigating the reduction in number of individuals needed for testing.
Source: OECD 1992; Douglas et al. 1986.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
03-JUL-2001 (10) (60)

Type: static
Species: Salmo gairdneri (Fish, estuary, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
LC50: = 3
Method:
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dobanic acid 102 (linear alkyl benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13) as a surrogate for Benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (25496-01-9)
Method: Five aquaria were filled with a series of concentrations between 0.2 and 5 mg/l of Dobanic acid 102. One aquarium was a control. Five fish were placed in each aquarium. The concentration, temperature, and pH were kept constant.
Source: Stephenson 1981.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
03-JUL-2001 (70)

Type: semistatic
Species: Salmo gairdneri (Fish, estuary, fresh water)
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
LC50: = 5.8
Method: OECD Guide-line 203 "Fish, Acute Toxicity Test"
Year: 1992 **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (68411-30-3 et al.)
Remark: Analysis showed 92% of nominal concentration, tap water, water hardness; 96-120 mg/L CaCO₃, pH 6.8-7.3, daily renewal, 14.5-16 C; life-stage: 5 months.
Source: Procter & Gamble 1991; OECD 1992.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
11-OCT-2001 (60) (63)

Type:
Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
LC50: = 3
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: LAS normalized to C11.6
Remark: Mean LC50 for bluegill sunfish was derived from a total of 88 records compiled from several literature reviews.
Source: van de Plassche et al. 1999.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (77)

Type:
Species: Pimephales promelas (Fish, fresh water)
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
LC50: = 3.2
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: LAS normalized to C11.6
Remark: Mean LC50 for fathead minnow was derived from a total of 35 records compiled from several literature reviews.
Source: van de Plassche et al. 1999.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (77)

4.2 Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
EC50: = 5.2
Method: OECD Guide-line 202, part 1 "Daphnia sp., Acute Immobilisation Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: 4-C10-13 Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Source: Kurtin 1995; OECD 1984.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (35) (62)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no data
EC50: = 9.3 - 11.6
Method: OECD Guide-line 202, part 1 "Daphnia sp., Acute Immobilisation Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: See Remark
Remark: The toxicity values of the LAB sulfonic acids are in the same order as their sodium salts. As the chain length gets longer, the LC50 decreases. Three LAB sulfonic acids of varying chain lengths neutralized with caustic soda to obtain the sodium salt derivative were tested. Acid A had 48.4% of its weight in the C11 range and the majority its chain length ranged from C10-C13. Acid B had 49.4% of its weight in the C11 range and 31.7% of its weight in the C12 range. The majority of its chain length ranged from C10 to C12. Acid C had the majority of its chain length in the C10 to C13 range, almost evenly distributed between C11 and C12.
Result: Acid A had a LC50 of 11.6 mg/L, acid B 10.8 mg/L, and acid C 9.3 mg/L.
Source: Verge 2000; OECD 1984.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (57) (79)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
EC50: = 2.9
Method: other: The test solution was added to dishes in concentrations ranging from 0.3-20 mg/l with controls. Ten organisms were added to each dish. Immobilised organisms were recorded at 24 and 48 hours.
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dobanic acid (linear alkyl benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Source: Stephenson 1981.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (70)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 24 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
EC0: = 6
EC50: = 12
EC100: = 14
Method: other: DIN 38412 Part 11
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: n-dodecylbenzenesulfonate as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: Knie et al. 1983.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
20-FEB-2003 (6) (30)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
EC50: = 5.88
Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2 "Acute toxicity for Daphnia"
Year: **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: Galassi et al. 1992; EEC Directive.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Data as cited in IUCLID data sheet.
20-FEB-2003 (9) (15)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no data
EC50: = 4.3
Method: OECD Guide-line 202, part 1 "Daphnia sp., Acute Immobilisation Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance:
Source: Verge et al. 2000; OECD 1984.
Test substance: The substance tested was derived from a LAB product with 67.0% of its weight in the C13 range. The rest of the weight is spread over the C10-C14 range. Used as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, tridecyl- (25496-01-9).
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (57) (79)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period: 48 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
EC50: = 6.8
Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2 "Acute toxicity for Daphnia"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (68411-30-3 et al.)
Source: EEC Directive 1984.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (9)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
EC50: = 4.1
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: C10-13 LAS (CAS #68411-30-3)
Remark: D. magna was selected as the representative test organism of the toxicity of LAS to invertebrates. The value is a mean of 17 records of commercially representative LAS with C10-13 alkyl chain lengths and average carbon numbers of C11.6 and C11.8.
Source: HERA 2002.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (18)

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
EC50: = 4.7
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: LAS normalized to C11.6
Remark: EC50 is geometric mean of 139 records compiled from literature reviews. Values range from 0.26 to 55 mg/L. This large range is caused by differences in the LAS tested with respect to alkyl chain and/or phenyl isomer distribution and differences in test design.
Source: van de Plassche et al. 1999.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (77)

4.3 Toxicity to Aquatic Plants e.g. Algae

Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (Algae)
Endpoint: growth rate
Exposure period: 72 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
EC50: = 36
Method: OECD Guide-line 201 "Algae, Growth Inhibition Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: The reported EC50 is for growth rate. The 72-hr EC50 for biomass was also tested in this experiment and determined to be 14 mg/L for this substance.
Source: Kurtin 1994; OECD 1984.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (32) (56)

Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (Algae)
Endpoint: growth rate
Exposure period: 4 day
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
EC50: = 170
Method: other: Twelve flasks were filled with quantities of test solution ranging from 2-200 mg/l. Six flasks served as controls. Algae was added to each container. Cell counts were made after 2 and 4 days.
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dobanic acid (linear alkyl benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Source: Stephenson 1981.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (70)

Species: Haematococcus pluvialis (Algae)
Endpoint: other: inhibition of oxygen production
Exposure period: 4 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
EC50: = 50
Method: other: Based on the procedure by Tumpling. The initial cell density was 80,000 cells/mL.
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: n-dodecylbenzenesulfonate as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: Knie et al. 1983.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
20-FEB-2003 (30)

Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (Algae)
Endpoint: growth rate
Exposure period: 96 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** yes
EC50: = 29
Method: other: EPA method
Year: 1985 **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: Galassi et al. 1992; EPA 1985.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Data as cited in IUCLID data sheet.
20-FEB-2003 (15) (75)

Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (Algae)
Endpoint: growth rate
Exposure period: 72 hour(s)
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
NOEC: = 30
EC50: = 163
Method: OECD Guide-line 201 "Algae, Growth Inhibition Test"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (68411-30-3 et al.)
Source: Verge 1996; OECD 1984.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (56) (78)

Species:
Endpoint:
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
IC50 : = 9.1
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: C10-13 LAS (CAS #68411-30-30)
Remark: Data are for various algae species. The value is a geometric mean of 12 records of commercially representative LAS with C10-13 alkyl chain lengths and average carbon number of C11.6 and C11.8.
Source: HERA 2002.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (18)

4.4 Toxicity to Microorganisms e.g. Bacteria

Type:
Species:
Exposure period:
Unit: **Analytical monitoring:**
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
21-MAR-2003

4.5 Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Organisms

4.5.1 Chronic Toxicity to Fish

Species: other: Brachydanio rerio, Pimephales promelas, Poecilia reticulata, Oncorhynchus mykiss, and Tilapia mossambica
Endpoint: other: growth
Exposure period: 28 day
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:** no
NOEC: = .25 - 3.2
Method:
Year: **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) (68411-30-3 et al.)
Remark: All data were from tests conducted on commercial LAS with C10-13 alkyl chains and average carbon lengths of C11.6 and C11.8. The NOEC values have been normalized using QSARs to the average structure of C11.6 LAS.
Result: The article compiles the no observed effect concentration (NOEC) values for many tests conducted on an assortment of species. The following table shows the geometric mean NOEC values for each fish species (n = number of studies included for each species).

Species	Geometric mean NOEC (mg/L)	n
Brachydanio rerio	2.3	1
Pimephales promelas	0.87	14
Poecilia reticulata	3.2	1
Oncorhynchus mykiss	0.34	7
Tilapia mossambica	0.25	1

Source: van de Plassche et al. 1999.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-MAR-2003 (77)
03

4.5.2 Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

Species: Daphnia magna (Crustacea)
Endpoint:
Exposure period:
Unit: mg/l **Analytical monitoring:**
NOEC: = 1.4
Method:
Year: **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: LAS normalized to C11.6
Remark: NOEC is geometric mean of 12 records compiled from literature reviews and normalized to C11.6.
Source: van de Plassche et al. 1999.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-FEB-2003 (77)

TERRESTRIAL ORGANISMS

4.6.1 Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

Type:
Species:
Endpoint:
Exposure period:
Unit:
Method:
Year: GLP:
Test substance:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-20
03

4.6.2 Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants

Species:
Endpoint:
Expos. period:
Unit:
Method:
Year: GLP:
Test substance:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

4.6.3 Toxicity to other Non-Mamm. Terrestrial Species

Species:
Endpoint:
Expos. period:
Unit:
Method:
Year: GLP:
Test substance:
Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

4.7 Biological Effects Monitoring

Memo: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

4. Ecotoxicity

date: 27-MAR-2003
Substance ID: LABSA

4.8 Biotransformation and Kinetics

Type:

Remark: Not an HPV Challenge endpoint.
20-FEB-2003

4.9 Additional Remarks

Memo:

None
11-OCT-2001

5.1 Acute Toxicity

5.1.1 Acute Oral Toxicity

Type: LD50
Species: other: rat, Wistar
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals: 10
Vehicle: other: none
Value: = 1470 mg/kg bw
Method: OECD Guide-line 401 "Acute Oral Toxicity"
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: Five of each sex per dose level were tested. Test duration was 14 days. The dose range was 1250-1990 mg/kg.
Source: Murmann 1984; OECD 1981.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (46) (52)

Type: LD50
Species: other: rat, Sprague-Dawley CD
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals: 9
Vehicle: other: distilled water
Value: = 775 mg/kg bw
Method: other: Safepharm Standard Test Method Number 513.01
Year: 1998 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Method: A group of three fasted males was treated with the starting dose (2000 mg/kg bw). As the females dosed with 2000 mg/kg bw died, a further three fasted males and three fasted females were treated with the dose level 300 mg/kg bw. The test material was administered orally as a solution in distilled water. The animals were observed 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 hours after dosing and then once daily for up to 14 days. Bodyweights were recorded on Day 0 (day of dosing) and on Days 7 and 14 or at death. At the end of the observation period the surviving animals were killed by cervical dislocation and all animals were subject to gross necropsy.
Remark: LD50 value is geometric mean between 300 and 2000 mg/kg. Three females were found dead one day after dosing at the 2000 mg/kg bw dose level. There were no deaths at the 300 mg/kg bw dose level. No clinical signs of toxicity were noted in animals treated with 300 mg/kg bw. The surviving animals showed expected gains in body weight over the study period. Abnormalities noted at necropsy of animals that died during the study were abnormally red lungs, dark liver, and dark kidneys.
Source: Hempstock 1998.

Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (17)

Type: LD50
Species: other: rat, Wistar
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals:
Vehicle: no data
Value: = 500 - 2000 mg/kg bw
Method: OECD Guide-line 401 "Acute Oral Toxicity"
Year: 1987 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium salt as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Source: OECD 1987; IUCLID 1995.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
Company reported GLP study listed in IUCLID Data Set but not available for review.

02-JUL-2001 (20) (59)

Type: LD50
Species: rat
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals: 10
Vehicle:
Value: = 1080 mg/kg bw
Method: OECD Guide-line 401 "Acute Oral Toxicity"
Year: 1981 **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Marlon A 386 (CAS #68411-30-3) C10-13 LAS, average alkyl chain length = C11.6; Activity: 86%
Method: Five male and five female rats were given LAS doses of 1075, 1220, 1360, 1710 or a control by gavage. Body weight and other signs were measured on days 7 and 14. Temperature was maintained at 20+/-1°C with a 12 hr light-dark cycle. Animals were observed for 14 days after dosing.
Remark: Symptoms beginning about 30 minutes past application included diarrhea, squatting attitude, breathing difficulties, nose bleeding, ataxia, and lethargy. These symptoms had disappeared in surviving animals by 120 hours. Virtually all animals died in doses of 1220 mg/kg and above. Note that all doses are corrected for 86% activity. The original doses were 1250, 1415, 1580 and 1990 mg/kg.
Source: Murmann 1984a.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (49)

Type: LD50
Species: other: Rat, CFY (Sprague-Dawley origin)
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals: 10
Vehicle:
Value: = 1980 mg/kg bw
Method: OECD Guide-line 401 "Acute Oral Toxicity"
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Alkylbenzene sulfonate, sodium salt (designated as P-500 N-Na).
Method: Five male and five female rats were given single doses by gavage at 1500, 2350 and 3760 mg/kg bw. Rats were housed in cages grouped by sex and given standard laboratory diet and water ad libitum. Mean daily temperature was maintained at 21-22°C at a mean relative humidity of 56%. Lighting was on a 12 hrs dark and 12 hrs light photoperiod. Animals were observed for 14 days after dosing.
Remark: Four rats from each of the two lowest concentrations and all rats from the highest concentration died. All deaths occurred between 6 and 23 hours after dosing. Signs of reaction to treatment included pilo-erection, hunched posture, abnormal gait (waddling), lethargy, decreased respiratory rate, ptosis, pallor of the extremities, and diarrhea. All surviving animals appeared to recover completely by day 4. Autopsy of rats that died revealed isolated cases of pallor of the kidneys or spleen. Terminal necropsy findings for survivors were normal. Note that all doses are corrected for 47% activity. The original doses were 3200, 5000, and 8000 mg/kg.
Source: Kynoch 1986a.
Test substance: Activity 47%. Average alkyl chain length = C11.2 Clear yellow liquid.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (37)

5.1.2 Acute Inhalation Toxicity

Type: other: Approximate Lethal Concentration (ALC)
Species: other: Rat CrI: CD (SD) BR
Sex: male
Number of Animals: 6
Vehicle:
Exposure time: 4 hour(s)
Value:
Method: other
Year: 1992 **GLP:** no data
Test substance: other TS: LAS (CAS #25155-30-0); activity 98%
Method: Groups of six male 8-week old rats were restrained in perforated, stainless steel cylinders with conical nose pieces. Exposure was nose-only to an aerosol atmosphere for 4 hours. After exposure, rats were returned to their cages and observed for clinical signs for 14 days. Mean measured

Remark:

concentrations in the test chambers were 65, 120, 260, and 310 mg/m³. Chamber temperature ranged between 25-26°C.

The ALC is defined as the lowest atmospheric concentration generated that caused death in 1 or more rats either on the day of exposure or within 14 days post exposure. No mortality occurred at concentrations up to 260 mg/m³. At 310 mg/m³, one rat died during exposure and 2 rats died one day post exposure. The test material is considered moderately toxic by inhalation. However, it is important to note that this laboratory exposure is not representative of the possible LAS exposure during actual use. In this study, animals were given high exposures to respirable-sized particles. Spray products containing LAS are designed to produce large particle sizes. These large particles are needed for efficient delivery of the spray to the surface being cleaned. This results in particle sizes that are much larger than the respirable particle sizes used in testing and therefore would not be able to reach far into the lungs where effects could occur. Given this lack of relevance to real-world exposure potential, the use of this study for risk assessment purposes is limited.

Result:

310 mg/m³ of particulate

Source:

Kinney 1985.

Reliability:

(2) valid with restrictions

21-FEB-2003

(29)

5.1.3 Acute Dermal Toxicity

Type:

LD50

Species:

rabbit

Sex:**Number of****Animals:**

6

Vehicle:**Value:**

= 2000 mg/kg bw

Method:

other: Test material was applied to shaved area of back of 6 rabbits at two doses: 2000 mg/kg (undiluted) and 212 mg/kg (2% aqueous dilution). The areas were covered with plastic and left in contact with test material for 24 hours.

Year:

GLP: no

Test substance:

other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)

Remark:

All of the animals exposed to the 212 mg/kg survived. Mortality occurred in three out of six rabbits exposed to the undiluted dose. No untoward behavioral reactions were observed. Necropsy did not reveal any gross pathological alterations. Local skin reactions included erythema, mild edema and mild desquamation at 212 mg/kg and chemical burns, severe edema and necrosis at 2000 mg/kg.

Result:

LD50 = 2000 mg/kg bw (undiluted); LD50 > 212 mg/kg bw (2% aqueous dilution)

Source:

Kretchmar 1972.

Reliability:

(1) valid without restriction

21-FEB-2003

(31)

Type: LD50
Species: other: Rat, CFY (Sprague-Dawley origin)
Sex: male/female
Number of Animals: 10
Vehicle:
Value: > 2000 mg/kg bw
Method: OECD Guide-line 402 "Acute dermal Toxicity"
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Alkylbenzene sulfonate, sodium salt (designated as P-500 N-Na). activity 47%. Average alkyl chain length = C11.2. Yellow, viscous liquid.
Method: Five male and five female rats were exposed to 2000 mg/kg in a limit test. The test substance was applied to clipped intact skin in the dorso-lumbar region and covered with gauze held in place with an impermeable dressing. The dressing was removed after 24 hours and the treated area of the skin washed with warm water and blotted dry. Observations for dermal irritation were made daily for 14 days.
Remark: There were no deaths or signs of a systemic reaction following a single dermal application at 2000 mg/kg bw. Well defined or slight erythema and slight oedema were observed at all test sites after removal of the occlusive dressing on Day 2. All test sites were entirely covered by scab formation from Day 7. Sloughing from the scabbed skin began at various times between Day 7 and Day 12 and was completed before termination. Low bodyweight gains or loss of body weight were recorded for one male and three females in Day 8. Two of the same females and a third female also showed low bodyweight gain between Days 8 and 15.
Source: Kynoch 1986b.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (38)

5.1.4 Acute Toxicity, other Routes

Type:
Species:
Sex:
Number of Animals:
Vehicle:
Route of admin.:
Value:
Method: **GLP:**
Year:
Test substance:
Remark: Not a required OECD or HPV endpoint.
08-FEB-2001

5.2 Corrosiveness and Irritation

5.2.1 Skin Irritation

Species: rabbit
Concentration: .5 other: mL

Exposure:
Exposure Time: 4 hour(s)
Number of Animals: 6
PDII:
Result: highly irritating
EC classificat.: irritating
Method: OECD Guide-line 404 "Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion"
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: The shaved treated area was covered for the first 4 hours. Observations were made after 1, 24, 48, 72 hours and 6, 9, and 14 days. The irritation index was 5.25.
Source: Murman 1984; OECD 1981.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
20-FEB-2003 (48) (53)

Species: rabbit
Concentration: .5 other: mL

Exposure:
Exposure Time: 4 hour(s)
Number of Animals: 6
PDII:
Result: corrosive
EC classificat.: irritating
Method: Draize Test
Year: 1965 **GLP:**
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid dodecyl- (27176-87-0)
Method: The test material was applied as submitted to the intact skin and covered with a "1 x 1" gauze patch held in place with saran wrap. At the end of 4 hours, the coverings were removed and the area examined for skin irritation and corrosion. Examinations were repeated at 24 and 48 hours and scored according to Draize 1965.
Remark: The primary dermal irritation scores were 3.4, 6.3, and 7.0 at 4, 24, and 48 hours, respectively.
Source: Thompson 1980.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
02-NOV-2001 (1) (11) (71)

Species: other: New Zealand albino rabbits
Concentration: .5 other: mL

Exposure:
Exposure Time: 4 hour(s)
Number of Animals: 6
PDII:
Result: moderately irritating
EC classificat.:
Method: OECD Guide-line 404 "Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion"
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Alkylbenzene sulfonate, sodium salt (designated as P-500 N-Na). Activity 47%. Average alkyl chain length = C11.2. Clear yellow liquid.
Method: A 0.5 ml aliquot of P-500 N-Na was applied under a 2.5 cm2 gauze pad to an approximate 10 cm2 area of clipped intact skin of 3 rabbits. Each treatment site was occluded with an elastic adhesive dressing for four hours, after which the dressing was removed and the area washed with distilled water. Examination of the treated skin was made approximately 30 minutes after removal of the patch and daily through 14 days. Grading and scoring of the dermal reactions was performed using the standard numerical scoring system.
Remark: Well defined to moderate skin reactions were observed in all three animals following removal of the bandages. Desquamation of the stratum corneum was observed in all three animals. The reaction in all three animals gradually ameliorated from Days 5, 10 and 11, respectively, and had all resolved completely in one animal by Day 12.
Source: Liggett and Parcell 1986a.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (41)

5.2.2 Eye Irritation

Species: rabbit
Concentration: .1 other: mL
Dose:
Exposure Time: 144 hour(s)
Comment:
Number of Animals: 6
Result: moderately irritating
EC classificat.: irritating
Method: OECD Guide-line 405 "Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion"
Year: 1981 **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: Treatment was to the right eye with lower lid removed. The left eye was untreated. The eyes were not washed out during the test. Observations were made at 1, 24, 48, and 72 hours

and at 6 days after application. The total irritation index was 46.9.

Source: Murmann 1984; OECD 1981.

Reliability: (1) valid without restriction (47) (54)

20-FEB-2003

Species: other: New Zealand albino rabbits

Concentration: .1 other: mL

Dose:

Exposure Time:

Comment:

Number of

Animals: 9

Result: irritating

EC classificat.:

Method: OECD Guide-line 405 "Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion"

Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes

Test substance: other TS: Alkylbenzene sulfonate, sodium salt (designated as P-500 N-Na). Activity 47%. Average alkyl chain length = C11.2. Clear yellow liquid.

Method: Nine rabbits received a 0.1 mL aliquot of P-500 N-Na placed into the lower everted lid of one eye per animal. For three rabbits the eyelids were then gently held together for one second before releasing. For three other rabbits the eyes were irrigated with water for 5 minutes following a 4-second exposure. For the remaining three rabbits the eyes were irrigated for 5 minutes following a 30-second exposure. Eyes were examined after 1 hour and 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 14 and 21 days after exposure. Grading was performed using the standard scoring system.

Remark: The following results were noted:

1) Three animals without any rinsing: averaged irritation scores (24, 48, 72 hours) for each animal: cornea 2.3, 1.7, 2; iris: 1.3, 0, 0; conjunctivae redness: 3, 1.7, 2; conjunctivae chemosis: 3, 2, 2. In the first animal the effects were persistent at day 14.

2) Three animals with rinsing for five minutes following a 30 second exposure: averaged scores: cornea 0.7, 1, 1.3; iris: 0, 0.7, 0.3; conjunctivae redness: 1.7, 2, 1.3; conjunctivae chemosis: 2, 1.3, 2. The eyes were normal 7 or 14 days after instillation.

3) Three animals with rinsing for five minutes following a 4 second exposure: averaged scores: cornea 0.7, 2.3, 0.7; iris: 0, 0, 0; conjunctivae redness: 1.7, 1.7, 1; conjunctivae chemosis: 1.3, 2, 1. The eyes were normal 7 days after instillation.

Findings lead to a definition of irritating for LAS at 47% applied without rinsing, irritating (even if with lower effects, mainly as cornea opacity and conjunctivae redness) with rinsing after 30 second of exposure, and not irritating

with rinsing after 4 second of exposure.
Overall, instillation of P-500 N-Na into the eyes of rabbits elicited positive responses in all animals. Irrigation of the eyes only slightly reduced the irritation potential.
Liggett and Parcell 1986b.

Source:
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (42)

5.3 Sensitization

Type: other: sensitization
Species: guinea pig
Number of
Animals: 20
Vehicle: other: corn oil
Result: not sensitizing
Classification:
Method: other: Magnusson and Kligman
Year: 1969 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Dobanic acid 103 (Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)

Remark: In a guinea-pig maximization test none of the test animals showed positive responses at 24 or 48 hours after removal of the challenge patches. The test material showed no sensitizing potential in guinea pigs.

Source: Rose 1983.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-JAN-2002 (44) (66)

Type: Guinea pig maximization test
Species: other: guinea pig, Hartley
Number of
Animals: 20
Vehicle: water
Result: not sensitizing
Classification: not sensitizing
Method: other: OECD Guideline 406; Directive 179/831 Annex, Part B.
Year: 1981 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: LAS, activity: 50%; average alkyl chain length = C11.6

Remark: Solutions of LAS were applied intracutaneously and epicutaneously to 10 male and 10 female animals. Induction concentration was 25% in water; the challenge concentration was 12.5%. No positive responses were observed.

Source: RBM 1985.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (64)

5.4 Repeated Dose Toxicity

Species: rat **Sex:** male/female
Strain: Wistar
Route of admin.: drinking water
Exposure period: 9 months
Frequency of treatment: Daily in drinking water
Post. obs. period:
Doses: 0.07, 0.2%, 0.6% (85, 145, 430 mg/kg bw d)
Control Group: yes
NOAEL: = 85 mg/kg bw
LOAEL: = 145
Method: other: Groups of 8-9 male and 8-9 female rats were given LAS for 9 months.
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: C10-14 LAS (CAS #69669-44-9); average alkyl chain length (based on LAS SIDS Consortium Survey, 2000) = C11.7
Remark: Information as cited in IPCS document. This study represents the most appropriate NOAEL value identified by the Industry Coalition for the SIDS Assessment of LAS (LAS Coalition). The LAS Coalition reviewed fifteen studies in which rodents (rats and mice) and non-rodents (monkeys) received repeated exposures to LAS via the oral or dermal routes. Test durations ranged from 15 days up to 9 months in those studies. LOAELs ranged from 115 to 750 mg/kg bwd and the highest NOAEL (below the lowest LOAEL) was found to be the 85 mg/kg bwd resulting from the study summarized here.
Result: Body weight gain was suppressed in the male 0.6% group. Haematological, serum-biochemical, and enzymatic parameters of the liver and kidney were also affected in the high dose groups. No organ weight changes were observed. The intake of LAS was 50 mg/kg bw d in the male 0.07% group. The values for the 0.2% group were 120 and 170 mg/kg bw d for males and females, respectively.
Source: European Commission 2000a; Yoneyama et al. 1976.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-MAR-2003 (12) (81)

5.5 Genetic Toxicity 'in Vitro'

Type: other: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test)
System of testing: Salmonella typhimurium TA 98 and TA 100
Concentration: 1.5 to 1500 ug/plate
Metabolic activation: with and without
Result: negative
Method: other: Ames
Year: **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: The test material was tested up to its toxic limit.
Result: No significant increases in the frequency of revertant colonies were recorded for either of the bacterial strains with any dose of the test substance, either with or without metabolic activation.
Source: Thompson 1998.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
05-NOV-2001 (72)

Type: Ames test
System of testing: Salmonella typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 1538, TA 98, TA 100
Concentration: 8-5000 ug/plate
Metabolic activation: with and without
Result: negative
Method: Directive 84/449/EEC, B.14 "Other effects - Mutagenicity (Salmonella typhimurium - reverse mutation assay)"
Year: 1984 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Marlon A 390 (CAS #68411-30-3) C10-13 LAS, average alkyl chain length = C11.6; activity 91.3%
Remark: Negative and positive controls used.
Result: Cytotoxicity concentration:
With metabolic activation: > 5000 ug/plate
Without metabolic activation: > 5000 ug/plate
Source: EEC Directive 1984; Schoeberl 1993a.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
21-FEB-2003 (8) (68)

Type: other: transformation test with SHE-cells
System of testing: Syrian hamster embryo (SHE) cells
Concentration: up to 50 ug/ml
Metabolic activation: without
Result: negative
Method:
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: C10-14 LAS, sodium salts (CAS #69669-44-9)
Method: Cell cultures were prepared and plated in 75 cm2 flasks containing 20 mL of culture medium. On day 5, target cells were trypsinized and a suspension of target cells was added to the solution plated on complete medium. Plates were dosed on day 6. Nine dishes were used for each dose level. On day 14, the cultures were fixed, stained, and examined to count normal and transformed colonies.
Remark: LAS did not produce transformation at any of the doses tested.
Source: Inoue et al. 1980.
Test substance: average alkyl chain length (based on LAS SIDS Consortium Survey, 2000) = C11.7; activity: 22.2%
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
21-FEB-2003 (26)

5.6 Genetic Toxicity 'in Vivo'

Type: Micronucleus assay
Species: mouse **Sex:** male/female
Strain: NMRI
Route of admin.: other: oral intubation
Exposure period: 72 hours
Doses: 1122 mg/kg
Result: negative
Method: OECD Guide-line 474 "Genetic Toxicology: Micronucleus Test"
Year: 1983 **GLP:** yes
Test substance: other TS: Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivatives (85536-14-7) as a surrogate for benzene sulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivatives (68584-22-5)
Remark: No significant increases in the number of polychromatic erythrocytes with micronuclei were observed.
Source: Fedtke 1991; OECD 1983.
Reliability: (1) valid without restriction
11-OCT-2001 (13) (55)

Type: other: Mammalian bone marrow cytogenetic assay
Species: other: mouse: ICR: JCL **Sex:** male
Strain: ICR
Route of admin.: gavage
Exposure period: 5 days and 1 day
Doses: 200, 400, 800 mg/kg
Result: negative
Control Group: other: yes, concurrent no treatment, positive, and historical controls
Method: other: Chromosomal aberrations were examined 6, 24, 48 hours after administration. Mytomycin C was used as a positive control at a dose of 5 mg/kg and induced severe chromosomal aberrations.
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: C10-14 LAS, sodium salt (CAS #69669-44-9); average alkyl chain length (based on LAS SIDS Consortium Survey, 2000) = 11.7
Remark: Besides the pure LAS, commercial preparation containing 19% LAS and another containing 17.1% LAS were given to mice as single doses only by gavage at 800, 1600 or 3200 mg/kg bw d and 1000, 2000 or 4000 mg/kg bw d, respectively. The highest doses were 50% of the respective LD50 values. No significant differences in the incidence of chromosomal aberrations were observed in any LAS treatment relative to the controls. Information as cited in the IPCS document.
Result: There was no significant difference in the incidence of chromosomal aberrations between any of the groups given LAS and the negative control group.
Source: Inoue et al. 1977; European Commission 2000a.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
20-FEB-2003 (12) (25)

5.7 Carcinogenicity

Species: rat **Sex:** male/female
Strain: other: Charles River
Route of admin.: oral feed
Exposure period: 2 years
Frequency of treatment: continuous in feed
Post. obs. period:
Doses: 0.02, 0.1, 0.5% (10, 50, 250 mg/kg bw d)
Result:
Control Group: other: yes, concurrent no treatment and historical controls
Method:
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: C10-14 LAS, sodium salt (CAS# 69669-44-9); 98.1% activity on an anhydrous basis (41.9% active)
Method: Four groups of Charles River weanling rats, divided by sex, were given 0.5, 0.1, and 0.02% LAS in their food for 2 years. Following completion of those studies, five male and five female rats from each of the parental groups (F1b and F2b) and all survivors were selected for necropsy. Body weight and organ to body weight ratios were recorded, and routine hematology and histology were performed. Weanling animals for

Result: the F3a generation were similarly treated. Gross examination of all animals for pathology did not reveal any abnormalities. No consistent dietary induced changes that could be considered a toxic response were observed. Animals that showed significant loss of weight, development of tumors, or other evidence of abnormalities were sacrificed and tissues examined. The incidence of tumors and the common incidental diseases were similar in all dieting groups.

Source: Buehler et al. 1971.

Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions

27-MAR-2003 (2)

5.8 Toxicity to Reproduction

Type: other: 3-generation reproduction study

Species: rat **Sex:** male/female

Strain: other: Charles River

Route of admin.: oral feed

Exposure Period: 2 years

Frequency of treatment: continuous in feed

Premating Exposure Period

male: 84 days

female: 84 days

Duration of test: 3 generations

Doses: 0.02, 0.1, 0.5% (14, 70, 350 mg/kg bw d)

Control Group: yes

NOAEL Parental: = 350 mg/kg bw

NOAEL F1 Offspr.: = 350 mg/kg bw

NOAEL F2 Offspr.: = 350 mg/kg bw

Method:

Year: 1971 **GLP:** no

Test substance: other TS: Sodium salt LAS (C10-14), activity: 98.1% on an anhydrous basis (41.9% active)

Method: Na-LAS (chain length distribution C10-14) was fed for 84 days to 4 groups of weanling rats (3 dose levels, plus control), each dose consisting of 50 animals each of both sexes (P0-generation). When the P0 generation was 107-112 days old, 20 females from each dose group were mated with 20 males from the same group and maintained together for 17 days. The first litters of each generation (Fla- and F2a-generation) were sacrificed at 21 days of age. Ten days after the final litter was sacrificed, all females were remated with different males from the same group to obtain the Flb generation. From the Flb-generation, 20 males and females of each group were selected at weaning to continue their respective diets and to be used for further reproduction studies. Reproduction studies on the Flb and F2b generations were started when the rats were 80 to 85 days old, and were continued until the F3b generation was weaned.

Result: Results were reported as no effects at the highest

concentration tested (0.5% in the diet). General reproduction including fertility gestation, parturition, neonatal viability, lactation, and post-weaning growth was normal for all test groups and did not deviate from the controls in each generation. No gross abnormalities were noted. No definitive adverse effects due to the test material were noted in the haematology and pathology.

Source: Buehler et al. 1971.
Reliability: (2) valid with restrictions
20-FEB-2003

(2)

5.9 Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Species: rat **Sex:** female
Strain: other: SD-JCL
Route of admin.: oral feed
Exposure period: from day 0 to 20 of gestation
Frequency of treatment: daily
Duration of test:
Doses: 0.1%, 1.0% (80, 780 mg/kg bw d)
Control Group: yes
NOAEL Maternalt.: = 780 mg/kg bw
NOAEL Teratogen.: = 780 mg/kg bw
Method: other: LAS was fed in the diet to 16 pregnant female rats/dose from day 0 to 20 of gestation.
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: Japan LAS; average alkyl chain length (based on LAS SIDS Consortium Survey, 2002) = C11.7-12.3.
Remark: Information as cited in IUCLID Data Sheet and IPCS document. This study represents the most appropriate NOAEL value identified by the Industry Coalition for the SIDS Assessment of LAS. The LAS Coalition reviewed ten developmental toxicity studies conducted on rats, mice and rabbits in which the test animals received LAS via the oral route (feed, gavage, or drinking water). While effects were observed at maternally toxic doses, no decreases in litter size, no changes in litter parameters, and no malformations or significant differences in skeletal defects were observed in these studies at oral doses up to 780 mg/kg bwd. Note also that the NOAEL used in the risk assessment is derived from the repeated dose studies.
Result: The LAS intake was about 780 mg/kg with the 1% diet, but there were no abnormalities in the body weight gains of the dams, or in the occurrence and maintenance of pregnancy. The values of the litter parameters did not differ from those of the controls and there was no evidence of teratogenicity. The numbers of offspring were rather low in the 1% group, and the weaning rate of 78.3% was lower than the 100% rate observed in the controls. However, there were no abnormalities in body weight gain, organ weights or functions in the offspring.
Source: European Commission 2000a; Tiba et al. 1976.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-MAR-2003

(12) (73)

Species: mouse **Sex:** female
Strain: ICR
Route of admin.: dermal
Exposure period: from day 6 through day 15 of pregnancy
Frequency of treatment: daily
Duration of test:
Doses: 0.03, 0.3, 3% (15, 150, and 1500 mg/kg bw d)
Control Group: yes
NOAEL Maternalt.: = 150 mg/kg bw
NOAEL Teratogen.: = 1500 mg/kg bw
Method: other: Areas of 4 x 4 cm on the backs of the mice were depilated and aqueous solutions of LAS were applied.
Year: **GLP:** no
Test substance: other TS: C10-14 LAS (CAS #69669-44-9); average alkyl chain length (based on LAS SIDS Consortium Survey, 2002) = C11.7; activity: 46.6%
Remark: Information as cited in the IUCLID Data Sheet and the IPCS document. This study represents the most appropriate NOAEL value identified by the Industry Coalition for the SIDS Assessment of LAS. The LAS Coalition reviewed seven developmental toxicity studies conducted on rats, mice and rabbits in which the test animals received LAS via the dermal route. While effects were observed at maternally toxic doses, no decreases in litter size, no changes in litter parameters, and no malformations or significant differences in skeletal defects were observed in these studies at dermal doses up to 1,500 mg/kg bwd. Note also that the NOAEL used in the risk assessment is derived from the repeated dose studies.
Result: The 3% group showed a clear decrease in the pregnancy rate (67.9%) when compared with a rate of 96.3% in the controls. However, there were no decreases in the litter size, and no changes in the litter parameters with the exception of a slight decrease in fetal body weight. There were no significant increases in the incidence of malformations in the fetuses.
Source: European Commission 2000a; Imahori et al. 1976.
Reliability: (4) not assignable
21-MAR-2003 (12) (24)

5.10 Other Relevant Information

Type:
Remark: None
11-OCT-2001

5.11 Experience with Human Exposure

Memo: LAS has been extensively studied and used for many years without significant incidents.
11-OCT-2001

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7.1 Risk Assessment

Memo: See LAB sulfonic acids assessment plan.
21-MAR-2003